Figure 1

LLP1: R VIEVVQGACRA IRHI PRRIRQGLER I L

SA-5: R VIRVVQRACRA IRHI VRRIRQGLRR I L

LSA- 5: R VIRVVQRACRA IRHI VRRIRQGLRR I LRVV

 ${\bf WLSA5:} R{\bf WIRVVQRWCRAIRHIWRRIRQGLRRWLRVV}$

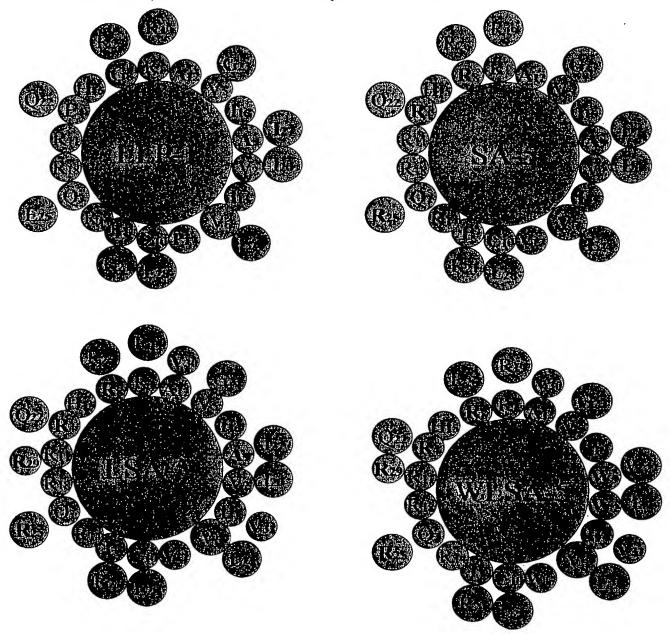


Figure 2

LBU-2 LBU-3 LBU-3.5

LBU-4

WLBU-1

WLBU-2 WLBU-3

RVVRVVRRWVRR (SEQ ID NO:9)

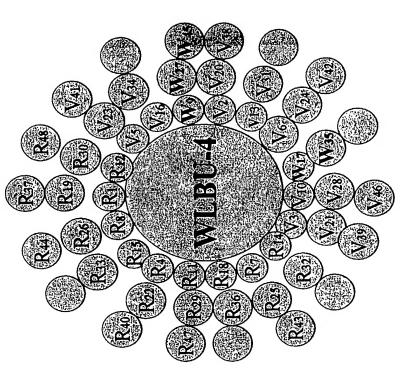
RRVVRRVRRVVRRVVRVVRR (SEQ ID NO: 5)

RVVRVVRRVVRR(SEQ ID NO:4)

RRWVRRVRRVWRRVVRVVRRWVRR (SEQ ID NO:10)

j

VRRVWRRVVRVVRWRRWRRVWRRVVRVVRWVRR (SEQ ID NO:11)



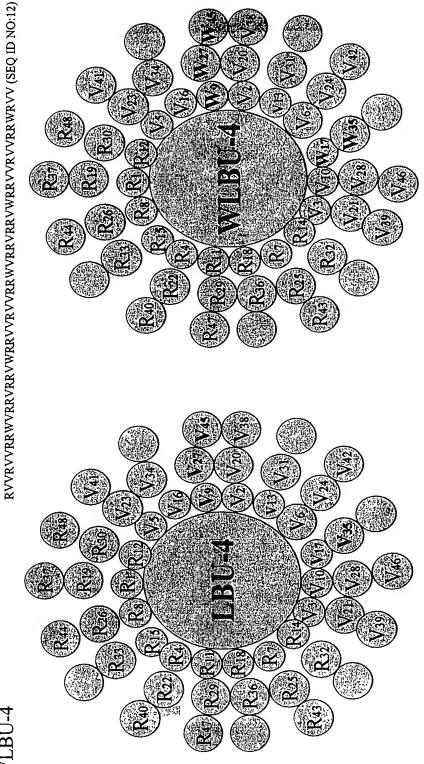


Figure 3. Killing of P. aeruginosa by LL37 & WLSA-5 in 10 mM PB

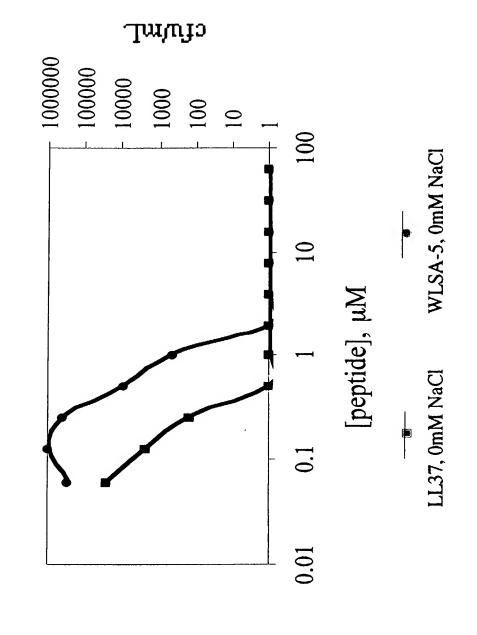
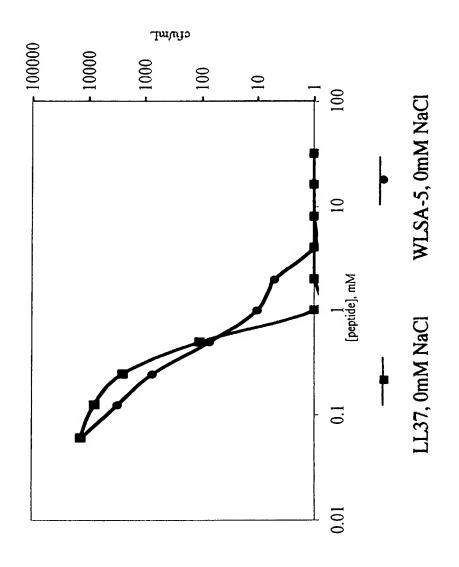


Figure 4. Killing of S. aureus by LL37 & WLSA-5 in 10 mM PB



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Figure 5. Killing of P. aeruginosa by LL37 & WLSA-5 in 10 mM PB plus 150 mM NaCl

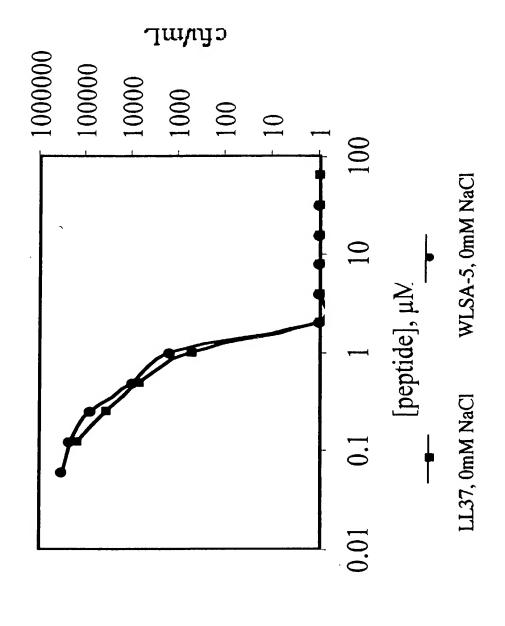
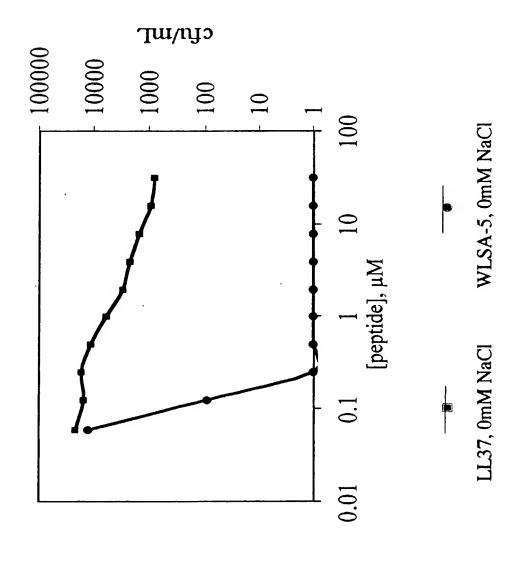


Figure 6. Killing of S. aureus by LL37 & WLSA-5 in 10 mM PB plus 150 mM NaCl



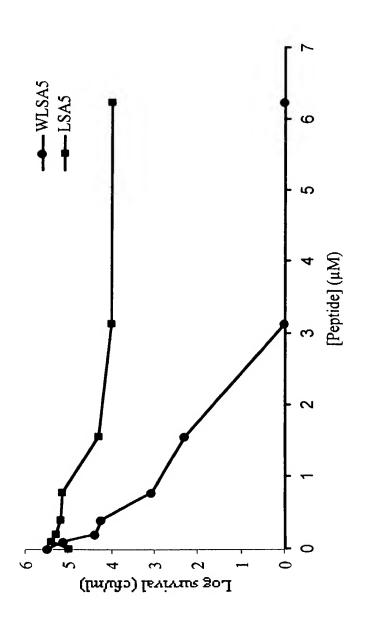


Figure 8. Antibacterial activity of WLSA-5 and the host derived LL37 against 10 different strains of B. cepacia representing multiple genomovars.

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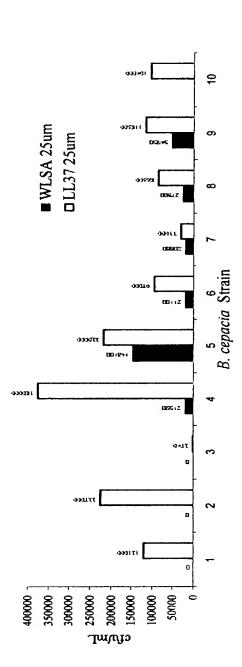


Figure 9. Selective toxicity of WLSA-5 for P. aeruginosa bound to CF human bronchial epithelial cells in culture

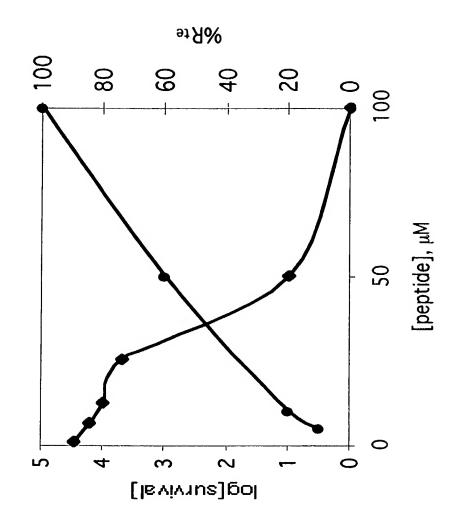
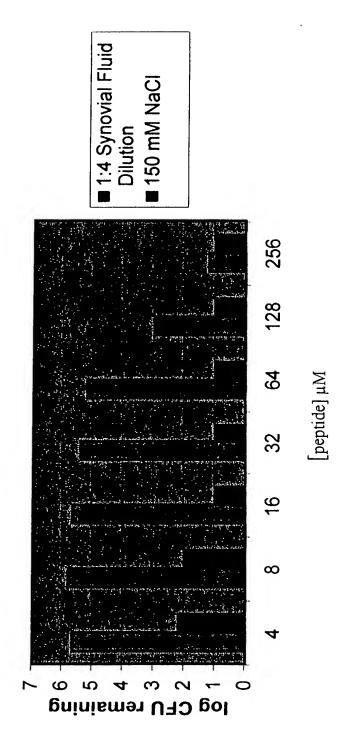


Figure 10. In vitro killing of S. aureus by WLSA-5 in synovial fluid



[peptide] µM

Figure 11. Dose dependent decrease in bacterial killing relative to the untreated control

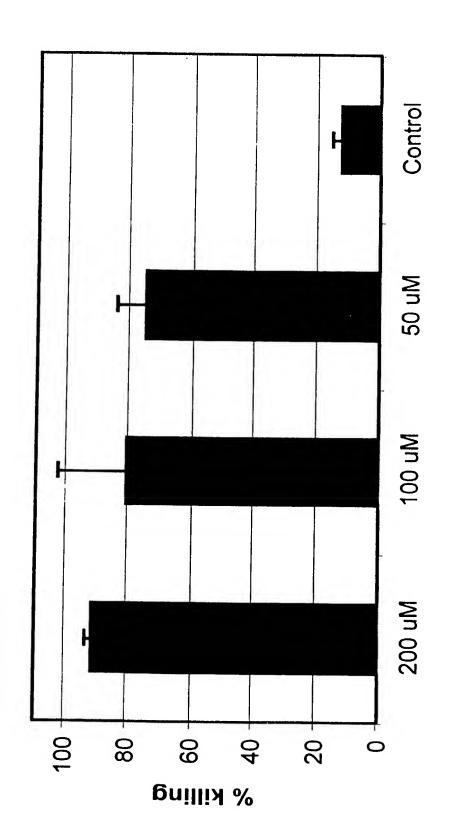
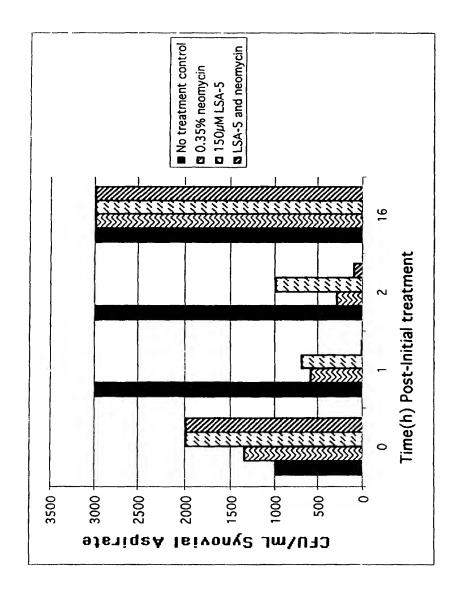


Figure 12. LSA-5/neomycin bacterial killing in rabbit joint model



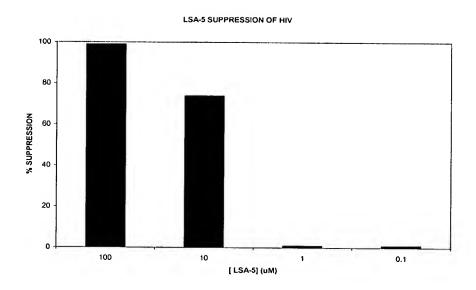


Figure 13